

## ICHTHYOLOGICAL NOTES (No. 3).

BY J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

### SELACHII.

#### ORECTOLOBIDÆ.

##### ORECTOLOBUS DEVISI nom. nov.

So long ago as 1883 the late Mr. Charles W. de Vis described an *Orectolobus* from Moreton Bay under the name *Crossorhinus ornatus*. This name was at first considered to be a synonym of *O. maculatus* (= *barbatus*) by myself and others. Subsequently, however, its validity was recognized by Messrs. Tate Regan, McCulloch, and the writer, the species duly appearing in our respective reviews of the *Orectolobidæ* as *O. ornatus*.<sup>1</sup> I now find that Bonaparte, under his genus *Orectolobus*, 1834, listed Gray's *Scyllium ornatum* (= *Chiloscyllium plagiosum* Bennett) as *Orectolobus ornatus*, thus invalidating de Vis' choice. I take, therefore, a melancholy pleasure in renaming the species after my old friend.

### HYPOSTOMIDES.

#### PEGASIDÆ.

##### PEGASUS VOLITANS Linnæus.<sup>2</sup>

The Queensland Museum has received, during the past year, a specimen of this sea-dragon through the kindness of Mrs. Tamaros, whose husband brought it home from the Solomon Islands. This is the most easterly locality from which the species has as yet been recorded, but it had been obtained by Peters from New Britain as long ago as 1876.<sup>3</sup> As regards *Zalises umitengu* Jordan & Snyder,<sup>4</sup> founded on a single "dried specimen 75 millimeters long," I hardly think the characters given will bear scrutiny. The authors rely principally on "the longer and narrower snout and rather longer tail." A comparison between their description of these characters and the six examples now before me (Coast of Queensland five, Solomons one) is instructive. In the type of *Z. umitengu*, in which it is claimed that the snout is "longer than in any other species," the proportional measurement of the snout to the body-length is stated to be as 1 to 5; in my Queensland specimens this measurement varies from 1 to 4 to 1 to 4.75, in the Solomons specimen as 1 to 4.6; in all these examples, therefore, the snout is longer, and in some much longer, than in the Japanese fish.<sup>5</sup> The width of the snout to its length in front of the mouth is similarly variable. The length of the tail as compared with the head and trunk is not reliable. Günther<sup>6</sup> computes it as being equal to the distance between the posterior margin of the eye and the vent.

<sup>1</sup> Regan, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1908, i, p. 347.

Ogilby & McCulloch, Proc. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, xlii, 1908, p. 264.

<sup>2</sup> Syst. Nat., ed. 10, i, p. 338.

<sup>3</sup> Mon. Akad. Berlin, 1876, p. 843.

<sup>4</sup> Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxiv, p. 2.

<sup>5</sup> The exact proportions for the Queensland specimens are as 1 to 4, 4.15, 4.2, 4.6, 4.75.

<sup>6</sup> Brit. Mus. Catal. Fish., viii, p. 147.

Jordan and Snyder as equal to that between the latter and the anterior margin of the eye; in the Queensland fishes it is invariably longer than Günther's measurement but not quite so long as Jordan's, while in the Solomons fish it is considerably shorter. I consider, therefore, that it is impossible to recognise a species founded on characters so inconstant, and I, therefore, unhesitatingly refer *Z. umitengu* to the synonym of *P. volitans*.

## PERCOMORPHI.

### SERRANIDÆ.

#### CALLANTHIAS ALLPORTI Günther.<sup>7</sup>

A specimen of this handsome fish is in the collection of the Amateur Fishermen's Association; it was captured on the Snapper Grounds off Cape Moreton, and is the most northerly record for the species.

### CHEILODIPTERIDÆ.

#### AMIA FLEURIEU (Lacépède).<sup>8</sup>

The same collection contains a fine example of this fish obtained at Darnley Island by Dr. J. R. Tosh, which is, I believe, the only Australian specimen yet recorded, though Macleay had previously listed it from Port Moresby, B.N.G., under the name *Apogon aureus*.<sup>9</sup>

### ? CENTROPOMIDÆ.

#### GLAUCOSOMA MAGNIFICUM (Ogilby).

In the 3rd volume of these Memoirs I described and figured, as *Reganichthys magnificus*,<sup>10</sup> a fish which I placed provisionally in the family *Pempheridae*. On receipt of my paper Mr. Tate Regan kindly wrote to me suggesting that my fish was a *Glaucosoma*, and this on re-examination I found to be the case. The great superficial resemblance to *Pempheris* and *Schuetzia*, combined with its dissimilarity, until closely compared, to our common Epaulette Fish or Pearl Perch (*G. scapulare*),<sup>11</sup> quite deceived me, and I have to thank Mr. Regan for giving me this opportunity of correcting my mistake.

### LUTIANIDÆ.

#### CÆSIO CHRYSOZONA Kuhl & v. Hasselt.<sup>12</sup>

A fine specimen is in the Amateur Fishermen's Museum; it was captured in Moreton Bay.

#### APRION MICROLEPIS Bleeker.<sup>13</sup>

The Queensland Museum possesses a fine example of this fish, measuring 395 millim. It was identified by Mr. de Vis as *A. pristipoma*,<sup>14</sup> and was pre-

<sup>7</sup> Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xvii, 1876, p. 390.

<sup>8</sup> Hist. Nat. Poiss., iv, p. 24.

<sup>9</sup> Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, vii, p. 236.

<sup>10</sup> Mem. Queensl. Mus., iii, p. 123.

<sup>11</sup> Ramsay, in Macleay, Deser. Catal. Austr. Fish., No. 68 (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, v, 1881, p. 334).

<sup>12</sup> Cuvier & Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., vi, p. 440.

<sup>13</sup> Verh. Akad. Amsterdam, xiii, p. 94.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., p. 96.

sented to the Museum by Mr. A. E. Wood, who obtained it in Moreton Bay. This fish was originally described from Amboina and is apparently rare in collections, as I have been unable to find any further record of it under Biecker's name. It is, however, of special interest to Australian ichthyologists, as it is without a doubt identical with the fish described by Castelnau from Port Jackson thirty-six years ago as *Aphareus roseus*,<sup>15</sup> and which has not been rediscovered until now: his specimen measured about 600 millim.

MULLIDÆ.

**MULLOIDES AURIFLAMMA** Forskal.<sup>16</sup>

When I first recorded the occurrence of this fish in our waters in 1908,<sup>17</sup> I only knew of the ordinary yellow-banded form. In my "Endeavour" notebooks I find, however, the following entry, which is worth noting—"in a few cases the yellow lateral band was replaced by one of bright red." These were taken in Hervey Bay.

CHELETODONTIDÆ.

**CHELMONOPS TRUNCATUS** (Kner).<sup>18</sup>

Occurs as far north as Double Island Point, S.Q., where a single specimen was trawled at a depth of 33 fath.

CHEILODACTYLIDÆ.

**GONIISTIUS VESTITUS** Castelnau.<sup>19</sup>

I can not agree with Macleay that this species is identical with the Hawaiian *G. vittatus*.<sup>20</sup> In all the specimens which I have seen from Moreton Bay, the dark dorso-lateral band is continued unbrokenly to the tip of the lower caudal lobe, which it completely covers, as described by Castelnau. Neither am I quite satisfied as to the necessity for separating *Goniistius* from *Cheilodactylus*.

DACTYLOPAGRUS.

McCulloch<sup>21</sup> has used the generic name *Dactylosparus* for *Cheilodactylus carponemus* and its allies. No blame can be attached to this gentleman for, as in the subsequent case of *Pagrosomus* and *Sparosomus*,<sup>22</sup> the mistake was entirely due to Gill's carelessness in forming two different names for the same species in the same paper. The synonymy here given shows that *Dactylopagrus* is the correct name; since it is quite distinctly defined, which *Pagrosomus*, though widely employed, is not.

*Dactylopagrus* Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862, p. 114.

*Dactylosparus* Gill, *ibid.*, p. 117.

<sup>15</sup> Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, iii, p. 373.

<sup>16</sup> Deser. Anim., p. 30.

<sup>17</sup> Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl., xxi, p. 21.

<sup>18</sup> Sitz. Akad. Wien, xxxiv, p. 442.

<sup>19</sup> Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, iii, p. 377.

<sup>20</sup> Günther, Fisch. d. Sudsee, pl. 51, fig. B.

<sup>21</sup> Zool. Res. Endeavour, i, p. 65.

<sup>22</sup> Nat. Acad. Sci. Washington, vi, pp. 97, 116, 123.

## LABRIDÆ.

**LEPIDAPLOIS PERDITIO** (Quoy & Gaimard).<sup>23</sup>

Not uncommon on the Snapper Banks off Moreton Bay, and greatly prized for its edible qualities.

**LEPIDAPLOIS MESOTHORAX** (Schneider).<sup>24</sup>

The Queensland Museum possesses a small example of this handsome labrid, taken on the Barrier Reef by Mr. Kendall Broadbent.

**NOVACULICHTHYS JACKSONENSIS** (Ramsay).<sup>25</sup>

There is a fine specimen in the collection of the Amateur Fishermen's Association of Queensland, caught in Moreton Bay.

## HEPATIDÆ.

**HEPATUS TRIOSTEGUS** (Linnæus).<sup>26</sup>

This widely distributed fish occurs, as might be expected, on the Queensland Coast. The late Mr. de Vis described it as new from the Duke of York Island under the name *Acanthurus zebra*.<sup>27</sup> overlooking the fact that Lacépède had already bestowed on it the same synonymic title.<sup>28</sup>

## ELEOTRIDÆ.

**KREFFTIUS AUSTRALIS** (Kreffft).<sup>29</sup>

This gudgeon ranges at least as far north as the Logan River, S.Q., whence a specimen was brought for identification to the Amateur Fishermen's Association by Mr. C. Harris.

## BLENNIIDÆ.

**BLENNIUS TASMANIANUS** Richardson.<sup>30</sup>

I can find no definite record of this little fish as a native of Queensland, nevertheless it is not uncommon in Moreton Bay and southwards.

<sup>23</sup> Voy. Astrolabe, Poiss., p. 702.

<sup>24</sup> In Bloch, Syst. Ichth., 1801, p. 254.

<sup>25</sup> Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, vi, p. 198.

<sup>26</sup> Syst. Nat., ed. i, p.

<sup>27</sup> Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, viii, p. 447.

<sup>28</sup> Hist. Nat. Poiss., iv, p. 546.

<sup>29</sup> Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 183.

<sup>30</sup> Trans. Zool. Soc. London, iii, p. 129.

STROMATEIDÆ.

**NOMEUS GRONOVII** (Gmelin).<sup>31</sup>

Though recorded by Waite<sup>32</sup> more than twenty years ago from the neighborhood of Sydney, no definite announcement of its occurrence in our waters has yet been made. It is, therefore, with pleasure that I can record a fine example from Moreton Bay, which is in the collection of the Amateur Fishermen's Association, to which it was presented by Mr. A. J. Thorpe.

**LEIRUS MACULATUS** (Günther).<sup>33</sup>

Like the preceding this pretty little fish has been known for many years from the New South Wales Coast, having been recorded first by me<sup>34</sup> and afterwards by Waite from the Port Jackson District. A specimen is in the same Association's collection from Moreton Bay.

PLECTOGNATHI.

BALISTIDÆ.

**PSILOCEPHALUS BARBATUS** (Gray).<sup>35</sup>

The only Queensland example, of which I have knowledge, was trawled by the "Endeavour" in Platypus Bay.

<sup>31</sup> Syst. Nat., i, p. 1205.

<sup>32</sup> Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, xix, p. 219.

<sup>33</sup> Brit. Mus. Catal. Fish., ii, p. 412.

<sup>34</sup> Rec. Austr. Mus., ii, p. 65.

<sup>35</sup> Zool. Misc., p. 8.